

NUMBER 37.

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# REPORTER.

J. S. EFDDEL, EDITOR.

## CITY OF HENDERSON:

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

### TERMS:

One copy six months, \$1 00  
One copy one year, 2 00  
Clubs of five, one year, \$1 75 each.  
Clubs of ten, one year, 1 50 each.  
Clubs of twenty, and one to person sending club, 1 50 each.

### BLANKS! BLANKS!

We have on hand, printed on excellent paper—

Magistrate's Executions,  
Summonses,  
Constable's Replevin Bonds,  
and are prepared to print to order, on short notice, legal blanks of every description.

The New Orleans Era gives the particulars of several important Federal successes in that department.

**SURVEYING.**—We invite the especial attention of the citizens of this county to the card of R. S. Eastin, County Surveyor. His qualifications for the duties of his office are too well known to need any commendation from us.

The attention of all having claims against, or who are indebted to, the estate of either Geo. D. Robertson, Wm. P. Negley, E. D. Bennett, or J. H. Sublett, deceased, is called to the notices of Wm. E. Bennett, Administrator.

The Jailor of Union county advertises in another column a negro committed to the jail at Morgantown.

Thirty-five prisoners were sent up from this city on Monday morning last, some to Camp Chase, some to Johnson's Island. Among the number were J. M. Dodd and F. G. Eakins. This is the second time Mr. D. has been caught in this county and sent to the Island. Mr. E. was wounded at the time of the raid into West Franklin, Ind., last summer, was taken prisoner and afterwards paroled until further orders.

The house on corner of Main and Mill streets, lately occupied by T. L. Norris, has been purchased by F. B. Cromwell, and is undergoing many improvements. The "City Drug Store" will be removed into it when the work is completed.

Twelve guerrillas were in Whitesville, in Henderson county, on Saturday, 18th inst. After taking what arms and ammunition they could find, they left without further molestation.—Ky. News.

Badly posted. There is no such place as Whitesville in this county, Mr. Editor.

Major W. R. Kinney is announced in our columns to-day as a candidate for Congress from this district. The Major is opposed to the abolition measures of the Administration at Washington, and regards the Confiscation Act unconstitutional. Should he make the race his views upon the political questions of the time will be discussed before the people of the district at large. Major K. is well known throughout the State as a fluent and eloquent speaker. It is unnecessary for us to say more at this time.

The Louisville Democrat advances the proposition that those opposed to the present administration take up Col. J. H. McHenry and run him for Congress in this district.

A startling rumor was current in Nashville on Monday night, that General Bragg was shot and instantly killed by General Breckinridge at Tullahoma, on Sunday.

It is announced on high authority that the enrollment and conscription will be enforced in May.

Senator Chandler has received authority from the Administration to raise a regiment of negroes in Michigan.

The N. Y. Times deprecates a second attack upon Charleston as useless, and thinks the only injury the failure caused was an injury to our feelings solely.

An officer who bore a flag of truce into the Union lines near Vicksburg, a few days ago, brought with him a magnificent bouquet from Gen. Pemberton, as a present for Sherman. It was composed of the rarest flowers, both native and exotic, and its aroma filled the air. The officer presented the rare and beautiful gift, and stated to the Union general that he had no objection to his seeing the batteries, &c., at Vicksburg, and invited him to come down and see them.

The prospects for a good wheat crop are extremely favorable for this season of the year throughout the West, and particularly in Kentucky.

## HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT BRANDENBURG.

From officers of the Big Gray Eagle, the New Albany Ledger has accounts of a horrible fratricide in Brandenburg last Tuesday. On the morning of that day a difficulty occurred between Mrs. John Whip and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Whip, who reside in the same house together, and which resulted in the mother-in-law beating her daughter-in-law in a most shocking manner. A short time afterward John Wimp entered the house, and, seeing the manner in which his wife had been beaten, became greatly exasperated, and, seizing his mother, held her while his wife beat her, in turn, most brutally. On being released by John, his mother at once sent for another son named Blanton Wimp, to come over and punish John for what he had done. John declared that if his brother came, he would kill him, and getting a double barreled shotgun he proceeded to load it heavily, and then took a position in the yard, swearing he would kill any man who attempted to enter the gate. Shortly after his brother Blanton rode up to the fence, and, dismounting, fastened his horse, and started into the yard. John took deliberate aim at him, and discharged the gun, the contents entering Blanton's chest near the heart, killing him almost instantly. The murderer immediately ran to the stable, mounted his horse, and made his escape, since which time he has not been heard from. The tragedy, in its full details, is one of the most shocking that ever occurred in Meade county.

Brigadier-Generals Geo. A. McCall and Louis Blenker have been mustered out of the service of the United States.

The New York Herald affirms that there is no form of fashionable extravagance which is not now indulged to a surprising extent. India shawls and velvet cloaks are more common than calico. Every body keeps a carriage, and many people keep half a dozen carriages.—Diamonds of the first water sparkle in ears accustomed only to plain gold, and very little of that, or glitter upon fingers formerly unused to kid gloves and jewelry.

The U. S. Consul at Dublin contradicts the rumors with respect to the enlistment of Irishmen in Ireland for the United States army. The representatives of this Government in Ireland are, however, said to be besieged by persons applying to be sent out to join the army.

Capt. Wolf, formerly of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, was arrested in Evansville on Monday, charged with being in the interest of the rebellion, and confined in the military prison.

ANOTHER RIOT IN INDIANA.—A serious affray occurred at Greensburg on Saturday, in which several persons were wounded severely, but none fatally. The fight took place at a Democratic meeting, which had been addressed by Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks and Mr. Horst, and at the conclusion a general row ensued, in which pistols were freely used. Some twenty shots were fired in the crowd, and the result is truly miraculous.

Major-General Wright and staff left Cincinnati on Sunday evening, under orders, for Washington.

The Davenport Family of professional Spiritualists, while in Michigan recently, were shown to be arrant impostors and humbugs.

Two of the regiments of the New York two-year volunteers have been mustered out of service—General Hooker's army. Other regiments, thirty-six in number, will be mustered out between now and the 1st of July.

The financial writer of the New York Herald says:

The supply of paper money continues to increase, and the bank note companies are pressed to the utmost to keep up the production. So profitable has their business proved that new rivals to the two established companies are said to be projected, and we presume that Mr. Chase's visit to New York is connected with the subject of the awards of the printing of the new national currency and interest bearing legal tender. Quite a number of banks are preparing to reorganize under Mr. Chase's act, and are anxiously waiting for the printing of the new currency. Several of the city banks propose to issue a large amount of circulation on the governments they hold. By the autumn our city circulation may have increased thirty millions, and the country bankers expect that the whole \$300,000,000 of paper authorized by this act will be floated within a year from the appointment of a Bank Comptroller. This, with the new Treasury notes, would swell the amount of paper money afloat to about \$1,300,000,000 against \$212,000,000 in the whole Union before the war.

The New York Express thinks that after the conscription we shall see women here, as on the continent of Europe, plowing, hoeing, digging, fishing, wood-chopping, mining, &c.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

MURFREESBORO, April 24.—Gen. Reynolds reports from Liberty the particulars of the McMinville affair. The main mounted force, under Wilder and Minty, arrived at McMinville at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, taking the place by surprise. A rebel force under Grigsby, was in front of the town, but this Reynolds amused while Wilder went in.—Grigsby escaped.

Col. Long, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, struck the railroad, destroyed the telegraph and bridges between Morrison and Manchester, and burned a train of cars and locomotive, and some spare cars at several places; also large quantities of meat.

Capt. Wickliffe, of the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, in charge of an important part of the expedition, got drunk, and was sent in under arrest, disgraced.

At McMinville, Wilder destroyed the depot and bridges, 600 blankets, 30,000 pounds of bacon, 2 hogheads sugar, 3 hogheads rice, 8 barrels whisky, 200 bales cotton, one large cotton factory, one large mill, and one small one, a camp at Charley's Creek, and subsequently one at Liberty. He took 300 prisoners, among them Dick McCann, who subsequently escaped.

Lieut. Col. Martin (rebel) was mortally wounded. Reynolds then moved toward Liberty, but Morgan escaped, moving toward Carthage, near Alexandria.—Our scouts are picking up rebels every half hour, among them one Captain.—Reynolds destroyed a mill at Liberty, which had been doing good work for the rebels.

Fortress Monroe, April 24.—Six rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Yorktown, on the steamer Morgan; also a prisoner arrested at Williamsburg, charged with acting as a guide in conducting the rebels to our lines to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 10th inst.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 23d inst. has the following:

"CHATTANOOGA, April 21.—Seven more persons have been sent South beyond the Federal lines by Gen. Rosecrans.

"Twenty-four transports have landed at Eastport, eight miles from Luka, with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle."

"OKALOOSA, April 20.—A squadron of Abolition cavalry, estimated at 2,500 men, was advancing on Pontotoc yesterday. Our forces are concentrating to resist them. An engagement is certain to-day, unless the enemy retires.

MURFREESBORO, April 25.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 23d inst. gives the following details of Gen. Reynolds's expedition. It says that his force consisted of 8,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery, and states that at the same time a similar force advanced to Wartrace. It does not think this means a general advance, as it would be dividing a great army into two, operating nearly fifty miles apart.

A dispatch from Tullahoma to the 21st, says Bragg is rapidly mobilizing his army. His men are in good condition and high spirits. He has ordered his troops to relieve themselves of all unnecessary camp equipage and baggage, so as to be ready for a march.

A Vicksburg correspondent gives a fine description of the passage of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg by our gunboats and transports. The particulars of the destruction of the Queen of the West and Diana, in Grand Lake, are also given.

A shell from the Callum ignited the powder in the hold of the Queen of the West, causing her to blow up, killing thirty men. We afterwards captured 180 prisoners; the rebels then destroyed the Diana, to prevent her falling into our hands.

The same dispatch says that one division of Gen. Banks' army, under General Emory, has advanced to within six miles of Franklin, and is co-operating with Generals Weitzel and Grover, seriously threatening the capture of the rebel forces on Grand Lake. The gunboats are co-operating with Gen. Banks.

There are rumors here that the army of Gen. Bragg has received large reinforcements.

New York, April 25.—The French steam corvette Berthold, from Vera Cruz 7th, has arrived here. The commander says that the report of the defeat of the French at Puebla is entirely erroneous.—When he left all was quiet at Puebla.

Gen. Fremont, in a letter to Halleck & Co., suggests the occupation immediately, on the Pacific Railroad, of the large bodies of men freed by the President's proclamation. He says the fact that so large a number of our able-bodied citizens are under arms, the consequent economy and great rapidity with which the road could be driven forward by the employment of these people, make this subject worthy of the most liberal discussion.

CAIRO, April 26.—The steamer Hyatt arrived this evening, having left Cape Girardeau at 3 P. M. She reports a collision between the Federals and the enemy as having occurred at about eleven o'clock this morning. The fighting continued two hours, the enemy being repulsed. No particulars.

### LATER.

Dispatches from Gen. McNeill, at Cape Girardeau, dated seven o'clock Saturday evening, announced the rebels, about eight thousand strong, under Marmaduke and Burbridge, were twelve miles distant, approaching on two roads. At 3 o'clock and twenty minutes this morning a flag of truce brought a demand for a surrender in half an hour, signed by Maj. Gen. Price, to which a defiant reply was returned.

At 11 o'clock and twenty minutes A.

M. the rebels attacked in force. After three hours' severe fighting the rebels were handsomely repulsed. It is supposed, however, they would change position and attack from another point. Reinforcements reached McNeill to-day. He has two gunboats in readiness for an emergency, and expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to whip the enemy, and vigorously pursue them in case of retreat. No apprehension need be felt for the safety of Cape Girardeau. No mention made of the loss on either side. A strong force of Federal cavalry and artillery occupied Fredericktown last night. All rebel prisoners confined here have been removed to Alton, and all gunships in the city placed under guard.

### LATEST—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

A later dispatch from Gen. McNeill says we have repulsed the enemy with severe loss. He is now retreating, but will be well taken care of. Our loss is less than twenty killed and wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Southern papers say it is reported from Havana that Admiral Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer; also, that Admiral Milne has ordered the arrest of Wilkes for being with the Vanderbilt's crew, engaged in the Peterhoff affair.

It is believed that the Yankees are advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth. James G. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., has arrived from abroad, bringing with him machinery for manufacturing cotton cards, and for other purposes.

New York, April 28.—The rumor that the rebels are marching on Wheeling and Pittsburg, rests on the fact that a force has appeared near Morgantown, Va., on the Monongahela River, and near the Pennsylvania line.

No fears are entertained for the safety of either Wheeling or Pittsburg.

It is not improbable that the rebel Gens. Jones and Imboden, with some force, it is not known how great, are at Moorefield, probably on their way to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in that vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—A court martial convened in this city, on the 23d inst., found guilty Simpson D. Talbot and Samuel Sullivan, of Paris, Kentucky, charged with harboring and preventing the arrest of certain persons belonging to the rebel army. The former was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and fined \$1,000, the imprisonment to continue until the fine is paid. The latter was sentenced to close confinement for 60 days.

The court martial also found guilty of being a rebel spy, Thos. H. Campbell, who is sentenced to be hung May 1st.

The proceedings were approved by Gen. Burnside, who has ordered the sentence of the court to be carried into execution.

New York, April 28.—The bark Gen. Cobb, from Palermo, reports that on the 18th in latitude 37 deg. 7 min. longitude 39 deg. 15 min., she was boarded by a boat from the ship Morning Star of Boston, from London to Calcutta, reporting that the Morning Star was captured by the Alabama in latitude 2 deg. N., and released after giving bonds in \$60,000.

A brig from Hants reports that the Alabama arrived off there on the 17th inst. The Spanish authorities provided her with powder and coal.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The American has received the Richmond Dispatch of Friday last. It publishes a report that Longstreet has surrounded our forces at Suffolk, cutting off their communication with Norfolk. It, however, discredits the story, and also a rumor that the whole of our forces have been captured from the Peninsula.

The Dispatch reports that Gen. Wise has captured Fort Magruder, with 1,000 prisoners. It credits this; but it is, of course, untrue.

JACKSON, April 16.—The enemy's troops at Lake Providence have moved down to Vicksburg, and Grenada travelers report that there was a universal opinion at Memphis that boats going up to Vicksburg was a ruse. A heavy movement commenced on Thursday.

VICKSBURG, via MOBILE, April 16.—The fleet is still in sight across the river. The Yankees have abandoned the Fernandina expedition.

The Yankee cavalry entered New Carthage last week, and are still in possession of the place.

NASHVILLE, April 27.—Part of Gen. Green Clay Smith's brigade, consisting of 250 cavalry, commanded by Col. Watkins, of the 6th New York cavalry, this morning made a dash upon the camp of the 1st Texas Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, on Carter's Creek pike, capturing 128 rebels, including three captains and five lieutenants; the same number of horses; fifty mules; one ambulance loaded with medical stores; and burned eight wagons, and arms of the rebels.—Col. Brooks commanded the rebel camp.

HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 25, 1863.

To H. W. Halleck, Washington.

The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reports, through Gen. Hobson, that they destroyed the town, one hundred thousand pounds of bacon, ten thousand bushels of wheat, ten thousand bushels of corn, one hundred barrels of flour, a considerable quantity of coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, and other stores; also, forty boats, which had been used in transporting from Barkville and all other points on the Cumberland. The rebels report a loss of ninety killed, but Col. Graham is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. The result is highly creditable to the troops engaged. Indeed, it was a perfect success.

[Signed] A. E. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A special to the Tribune says:

Official dispatches received to-day from commanders of the navy and army before Vicksburg announce that another fleet successfully passed the rebel batteries and joined that which passed through a week ago. Five hundred shots were fired at them and almost every vessel was hit, but no gunboat was injured and only one transport sunk. Barges loaded with coal, of which there were a number, safely reached their destination.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by several foreign ministers, left to-day for a visit to Fortress Monroe and other points of interest.

CAIRO, April 27.—The last advices from Cape Girardeau say that from fifty-five to sixty rebels were killed in an attack yesterday, over two hundred wounded, and seventy-five horses killed. There is a prospect of Marmaduke being completely cut off.

New York, April 27.—The Express learns that there are private letters in the city stating that the policy of the British Government is now settled, viz: To resolutely stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in British ports.

The same paper hears that the rebel investment of Washington was a faint to cover the carrying off all the grain in Hyde county, in which the rebels were successful.

New York, April 28.—A Harrisburg dispatch of to-day states that many contradictory reports are circulating relative to the rebel raid. There is no doubt that the rebels have taken Morgantown, and occupy it, with some four thousand to eight thousand troops, under Jenkins.—Our troops are in motion to intercept him, and artillery is being sent from Harrisburg.

Another dispatch from Uniontown, Penn., states that the rebel flag is floating over Morgantown, and men, women and children are flying in all directions.

Pittsburg is thought to be in some danger.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland and Grafton is destroyed.

News From Rebel Sources.

From the Cincinnati Daily Commercial.

MURFREESBORO, April 26.—The Charleston Mercury of the 16th says the Yankees shelled Chisholm's Island on the 13th. Their object was to prevent the rebels from taking off the steamer Washington, recently sunk there.

The river steamer Barross, laden with cotton and turpentine at St. Marys, Georgia, for Nassau, sank at sea on the 11th.

The Mercury says a rebel naval officer is about to start with a vessel to rival the Alabama. Another will be ready by the 1st of May.

The rebel General McCall has been appointed Bragg's Chief of Staff.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th says a party of rebels recently captured the Federal tow-boat Whittemore at Pass l'Ouvre.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 16th says rust affects the wheat crop seriously in some parts of Georgia.

The Charleston correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says Fort Sumpter was hit forty times in the late fight, but was not damaged.

The United States forces captured Tusculum on the 24th. The enemy skedaddled.

General Reynolds sends in one hundred and thirty prisoners from Liberty, to-day.

On the surprise of McMinville, Morgan narrowly escaped. He and Col. Martin were in flight, pursued by a squad of cavalry. A 7th Pennsylvania trooper was close at his heels. Morgan turned and shot at him with his pistol. The trooper was in the act of slashing him with his sabre. Morgan dodged, and the blow brought down Col. Martin, who was left in a dying condition.

Whether Dick McCann escaped is a very doubtful question. He was captured but was not reported with the other prisoners. His guard don't give explicit accounts about him. It is probable he was quietly left in the woods.

The enemy recently moved up from Tullahoma to Manchester. On the 19th they received reinforcements of sixteen thousand men from Mobile.

Four officers were fishing on White River, in Indiana, on Tuesday, when they were fired at by two men from the shore, while they were seated upon a log which projected in to the deep water. The balls passed close, one of them cutting the line, and thus cutting loose a fish one of them had hooked. The men fled after firing one round. One of the officers belonging to the regiment, a Sergeant of which killed Hurner, some time ago, and it is supposed it was in revenge for that act that the shots were fired.—Louisville Journal.

A GOOD STORY.—A good story is told of one of our county constables, who was directed to serve an execution. He was told that the property to be levied upon consisted of three heifers, and after taking charge of them he must endorse a return describing the property. With a view to be entirely correct, and not finding "aul heifers" he specified them as follows: "I went to levy on 3 heifers, but they want aul heifers, only wua was a she heffer, and the other wua a mooly bull, and the other wua a bully mule.—Dubuque Herald.

"Going, going, just a-going!" cried out an auctioneer.

"Where are you going?" asked a passenger.

"Well," replied the knight of the hammer, "I'm going up to the Zoological Gardens to tell the managers one of their baboons is loose."

Another Rebel Smuggler Escaped.

From the Detroit Free Press, 25th.

A communication has just been received from Mackinaw, which gives the particulars of the passage through that country of Reid Sanders, and his escape to Canada, with dispatches from the rebel government, for transmission to Commissioner Slidell, at Paris. The statement of our informant is as follows:

"The United States Assessor for the Mackinaw district, together with the Sheriff of Mackinaw county, had been out on a visit to Delta county, in the Bay de Noquette section, for the purpose of assessing and collecting taxes. On their way back they overtook a poor looking young man, of whom they made inquiries concerning the roads, and other matters on which they wished to be informed.—They received no answer to their interrogatories, however, and the fact was soon ascertained that their fellow-traveler was both deaf and dumb. He had with him a small satchel, with which he was able to converse with them in writing. The Assessor and Sheriff endeavored to persuade the 'unfortunate' young man to return with them to Green Bay, for the reason that he had no bedding, and not sufficient clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather in that cold climate. To these kind persuasions, however, he refused to listen, stating that he had a cousin at Sault Ste Marie, whose name he gave as 'Mr. Mallette,' whom he had not seen in twenty-three years, and it was his unalterable determination to steer for that place. He also stated that he wished to enjoy the pleasures of a hunt in the vicinity of the Sault, and to combine profit with pleasure, he was intending to speculate in furs. He accompanied the officials as far as Mackinaw, enjoying the hospitalities of their tents, and passing the time sociably as, under the circumstances, could be expected. He stopped at Mackinaw three or four days, accompanied the mail carriers to the Sault. On the way, the party often met travelers, with whom the mute conversed with his satchel, writing French as easily and fluently as English. He is described as being a splendid penman, and a scholar of no ordinary merit. When within about three miles of the Sault he bid adieu to his companions on the journey, and procured an Indian canoe, crossed the St. Mary's River for Canada, at a double quick rate of speed. No sooner had he reached terra firma on the Canadian side, than he at once regained full possession of all his faculties, and, in good French, ordered his breakfast, and likewise ordered a team to go to Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay. He stated to his Canadian friends that his name was Reid Sanders, and that he was on his way to Paris, with dispatches for Slidell, from the Government of the Southern Confederacy."

The United States Assessor at Mackinaw has, since the escape of Sanders, received a very polite note from his "mute" companion on his voyage home, thanking him for his kindness and the many attentions bestowed so profusely upon an unfortunate wayfarer. He has since taken his departure, and is now on his way to his destination, beyond the reach of interception by any inquiring officials of the "Yankee Government." The Assessor and Sheriff state that he played his part to perfection, and, as they had no reason to suspect anything wrong, they do not seem to regard themselves in any way responsible for the escape of the impudent "emissary."

Considerable excitement was created, both in Canada and on the American side, when the fact of the escape of Sanders with his incendiary dispatches became known. The purport of the dispatches are not, of course, known. That they are important may be inferred from the fact of the great trouble taken to secure their safe conveyance to a foreign country for transmission.

A SPT.—Thos. Weir applied at barracks No. 1, a short time since, for a pass to his regiment, at Murfreesboro. His conversation excited suspicion in the officer in charge, and upon investigation it was ascertained that he was a citizen of Owensboro, and had no connection whatever with the army. He evidently wanted to get through the lines to his friends in "Dixie," and upon being made acquainted with the fact that he would be held as a spy, he became very much alarmed, and declared that he would enlist in the army and be a loyal man hereafter if they would release him. He was accordingly assigned to the 19th regiment of regulars, and we trust he will prove himself a loyal and an honorable man hereafter.—Louisville Journal.

J. M. Weir and J. N. Adcock, of Daviess county, came to the city yesterday to make intercession in behalf of Thomas Weir, whose arrest we noticed a few days since. They were strongly suspicious of being in the confidence of rebels, and placed in the Exchange Barracks, where they will be held until advices regarding them are received from Daviess county.—Lou. Journal, 28th.

GREAT CONSPIRACY.—A SECRET ORGANIZATION OF 500 REBELS.—The military authorities have for some time past been actively engaged in ferreting out a secret organization that existed in the city, the object of which was to promote the rebel cause, and encourage desertion from the Federal army, together with some designs of a startling character which we are not at liberty to divulge at this time.

A large number have already been arrested, with Thomas M. Hicks, who is represented as the leading spirit, and other arrests are now in progress. The rendezvous of this organization has been captured by the military authorities and as soon as we deem it expedient to divulge the facts connected with this nefarious plot, we will lay them before our readers.—Louisville Journal, 28th.



# The Rebel Ship Florida—How She Captured the Ship Star of Peace.

Francis M. Hinckley, Master of the ship Star of Peace, and the first and second mates of that vessel, publish in the London papers of the 9th a full account of the destruction of the ship by the Florida. The Star of Peace was on her way from Calcutta to Boston, on the 6th of March, when she was overhauled by the Florida in latitude 16 deg. north and longitude 54 deg. west. The Florida ran alongside with the American colors flying, but before sending a boat on board replaced them by the rebel flag. Captain Hinckley was ordered to go on board the Florida, where his first interview was with two doctors, named Garrison and Grafton. One of these men said "they had lately taken the Jacob Bell, and she had some lady passengers that gave them some trouble, and he was afraid we had some."

Presently Captain Maffitt came down and fell into conversation with Captain Hinckley, talking about the fortunes of war, expressing regret that the Star of Peace must be destroyed, but adding that "he wanted to take ships." A party of men was then sent on board the prize to rob her of all the nautical instruments, provisions, coal, &c., and at sundown she was fired. The ship was worth \$50,000 and her cargo worth not less than half a million dollars. A large portion of the cargo was consigned to British owners. Capt. Hinckley stated this fact, in the hope it might save his ship from destruction, but the Captain of the Florida disregarded it, and referred to a letter of Lord John Russell's which he afterwards exhibited to the Captain, to the effect that "if British subjects placed their goods in American vessels, they were liable to capture." As fast as our men went on board the pirate they were put in irons, some chained by the hands and some by the feet. The evening after this, drifted about listlessly, the captain's purpose appearing to be to cruise in the track of the East India vessels homeward bound. He kept no steam, and after burning the ship, the steamer's crew was hoisted out of the water. The crew were subsequently put on board the Runny made and sent to England.

Captain Hinckley says the Florida is of seven hundred tons register, and has three broadside rifled 32-pounder cannon on each side, and two 110 pound pivot guns, one forward and the other aft. She has one hundred and twenty men on board, and a full supply of ordnance, rifles and revolvers, the latter having ten barrels, nine for ball and one for buckshot. In smooth water she will steam twelve knots, and with a favorable wind, and with sail all set, she will run fifteen knots an hour. She is a wooden vessel, and no iron plates. All her machinery is below the water line.

## Are the Rebels Starving.

The Murfreesboro correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing on the 18th inst., says:

The belief that the rebels are suffering from want of provisions, is one of the most absurd delusions of the crazy abolition brain. Every one who comes into our lines does indeed relate a pitiful story of the condition of things in the Confederacy; but, so far as the want of the necessities of life is concerned, the scouts, refugees, deserters and others all agree that the rebels have an abundance of bacon, meal, flour, &c. The Confederate government have immense store-houses filled with supplies for the use of the army, and every deserter says that the soldiers are fed upon wholesome diet. A day or two since, a Lieutenant of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, with thirty men, made a reconnaissance three miles beyond our outposts between the Shelbyville pike and the Middleton road. He was surprised to find a mill in full operation, grinding wheat and corn for the rebels. Several wagons loaded with newly ground flour and meal were just leaving the mill for the Confederate camp. Think of that—the rebels hauling subsistence from under the eyes of the Federal army! Of course the mill was burned. The contrabands were brought into camp and delivered over to Capt. Mann, Provost Marshal of Col. Minty's staff.

The Polish revolution is increasing. Cracow telegrams of the 5th say:

This morning 500 Russians attacked 260 insurgents at Zehlahey, between Olkusz and Cracow. After three hours' fighting the Russians were repulsed with severe loss. A fresh body of insurgents, under the command of Gregowicz, has appeared in the neighborhood of Cracow, and another in the vicinity of Mariampol. They have interrupted the railway communication between Kowno and Eydonow. Lithuania is in open insurrection. A battle has been fought at Janow, near Kowno.

Armed bodies of insurgents are in the environs of Wilna, Wilkomierz, Szwalce, Tourany, and Poniewiez. The peasants take an active part in the movement.

The London Times editorially says: "It is only since the 18th of March, when the revolt seemed for the moment crushed, that it has grown to formidable proportions. It now extends through the whole breadth of Poland, north and south. It encircles Warsaw, the seat and centre of the Russian Government, and extends along the frontier of Prussian Poland northward into Courland and the Polish portion of Livonia; thus reaching the coast of the Baltic and the shore of the Gulf of Riga. Of the whole Kingdom of Poland, it was said that the soil is on fire. The flame trodden out by the four Russian corps that enveloped Langiewiez and his hands almost under the walls of Cracow has burst forth on so many other points that the Russian troops have now to repeat the progress against a host of new leaders, on a line of country six hundred miles in length. Thus rapidly

has the revolt expanded into a guerilla war that seems to combine peasants, nobles, and the inhabitants of the towns that represent our middle class."

A Paris journal publishes a dispatch from Earl Russell to Lord Napier, instructing him to inform Prince Gortchakoff of the regret with which the sanguinary struggle in Poland is viewed by the British Government, and suggesting a return of the promises made to Poland in 1815, with a general amnesty, as the sole remedy for the terrible evil. The journal in question next states that the Russian Minister made no official reply to this note, but that the tenor of a nature to discourage those who hoped for spontaneous and equitable concessions from the Czar.

La Nation asserts that France, England and Austria had come to an understanding, and had sent separate notes to St. Petersburg identical in sense. The notes avoid anything like pressure.

A Cracow dispatch of the 5th says: "A conflict took place this morning at Sayee, near the frontier. The Russians, although double the number of their opponents, were defeated."

The Times correspondent, writing from Cracow, March 31, in describing how full that city was, and frequent arrests that are made, says: "If, however, the Austrian Government were to carry off 1,000 men, or even 10,000, they would not prevent the insurrection from spreading. The upper classes, who are naturally a little sensitive on the subject of confiscation, are now joining in the movement more and more every day, while the working men are as eager to fight as ever. What the Poles want is not soldiers, but arms, or, rather, money to enable them to make arms."

The nobility of St. Petersburg had, in a meeting, unanimously voted an address to the Emperor, expressing their painful indignation at the pretensions put forward to Russian territory, and promising not to shrink before any sacrifice to preserve the integrity of the Empire.

Cracow, Thursday, April 9. Gen. Berg had arrived in Warsaw, and in the name of the Emperor, he thanked the army for their fidelity and courage. It is probable the Grand Duke Constantine and Count Wielopolski will leave Warsaw.

The insurrection is spreading in Lithuania.

The Polish peasants are burning the schismatic churches.

Rumors are current that the guards from Fzarskoe Solo are on the march to Lithuania.

Bands of insurgents, under Cziostowski and Oksenski, are gathering strength daily.

The insurrectionary forces in the district of Kalizch have largely increased.

It is reported that the entire Russian army is to be placed on a war footing, and that Cronstadt has been placed in a state of defence.

NEGRO VALOR.—A correspondent of the Express writes from Jacksonville, as follows:

A large burly negro, belonging to the "1st South Carolina Volunteers," or properly speaking, "Greeley's Own," entered a garden attached to a lady's house, and was appropriating some oranges to his own use. When the lady (who he it known, sympathized with the Union troops,) remonstrated, he replied insultingly, and with his clenched fist struck her in the face, knocking three of her teeth out and otherwise injuring her, to such an extent that she is now confined to her bed. A report of the occurrence was made to the Colonel commanding these "pet contrabands," but I have not as yet heard that the offender has been punished. The lady is intelligent and respectable, and had no language that would be improper, even to a gentleman.

The whole regiment disgraced themselves at St. Mary's, Fla., a short time since, by skedaddling from a handful of rebels, and here it is the same story—a party of 300 cavalry, poorly mounted, routed the whole regiment, and if it had not been for the presence of our gunboats, they would have been done for. The rebels made a charge on them, and the darkies becoming perfectly terrified, threw away their arms and ran for their lives. They are not fit—neither can they be made fit—to carry a musket in the face of an enemy.

## The Proclamation Under the Conscription Law.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, in a recent interview with the Secretary of War, ascertained the terms of the forthcoming conscription. The action under the law will be first to return to the army all absentees and deserters; second, the draft will be made, first is those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under calls heretofore made; third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportions of volunteers heretofore called for will be credited with such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in those States which are behind.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dan Rice, the celebrated circus clown, has been engaged for the coming season at a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars. This is equal to the salary of President Lincoln.

## Candidates' Department.

We are authorized to announce Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., as a candidate for Congress in the 2d Congressional District.

We are authorized to announce Major W. R. Kinkay, of Henderson, as a candidate for Congress from the 2d District.

## DIED

In the city of Louisville, Ky., on the 19th inst., JOHN E. McCallister, Jr., of this county—aged 19 years 4 months and 14 days.

On the 28th inst., of pneumonia, in this city, JOHN BORG, in the 21st year of his age. He was a young man of an excellent heart, and the only support of a mother. May he rest in peace. C.

## THE MARKETS.

From the Louisville Journal.

Louisville, April 27.—Business in all articles of home produce continues greatly depressed, and no disposition is manifested to buy any article for export or on speculation, nor is there much disposition to make concessions in order to induce a demand. The money market has advanced slightly since our last, but there is no activity whatever in financial circles. We quote gold at 50@52 cent buying and 55@57 cent selling. There are no sales of silver and demand notes. We quote the buying rate of silver at 32@40 cent. Demand notes buying at 24@31 cent, and Indiana notes at 1@2 cent premium. We quote the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee at 8@10 cent dis. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 98@98½. Southern currency is quoted at from 35 to 45 cent dis. Eastern exchange in demand at 1@1½ cent discount buying, and par@1½ premium selling. Canada money 35@37.

Flour and Grain.—Flour is dull, with light sales at \$6 50@6 75 for extra family, and 5 50@5 75 for superfine. Sales 1,000 bushels wheat at \$1 15@1 20 for red and \$1 20@1 25 for prime white, and market dull. We quote corn at 70@75c for ear and shelled. Sales of rye at 85c. Oats in demand at 70@75c from wagons. Barley at \$1 25. Sales shipstuffs at \$20 per ton, shorts at \$17, and bran at \$14.

Provisions.—Old mess pork, 9@9½c offered, 10@10½c asked; bulk meats—shoulders 4½c, sides 5½c, hams 6½c; bacon—shoulders 5½c, sides 7@8c, hams plain, 9c, hams sugar and canvassed, 10½c. Market very dull in everything; but hams.

Lard—Prime held at 9½c, but only 9c offered. No. 1, 8½c. Grease 7@7½c.

GROCERIES.—Unchanged; sales sugar in hhd at 13½@13¾c; yellow in bbls at 13½@14c; crushed and refined sugar at 14@14½c, a few barrels old New York molasses at 65c, and new at 70c. Sales Rio coffee at 33@34c.

COTTON YARN, &c.—Yarns firm at 50 @52c for No. 500. We quote candlewick at \$1 20, and cotton twine at 90c@\$1.

WHISKY.—Light sales at 43½c. COTTON SEED—\$1 75@2¢ bushel, retail.

Tobacco.—Sales 129 hhd as follows: 7 at \$8@8 90, 17 at \$9@9 90, 36 at 10@10 75, 16 at 11@11 75, 6 at 12 50@12 75, 11 at 13@13 75, 9 at 14@14 75, 8 at 15@15 95, 4 at 16 25@16 75, 4 at 17@17 75, 7 at 18@18 75, 1 at \$20 25, 1 at \$21 50, and 2 at \$26.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of M. S. Haddock, dec'd., will please call, immediately, and those having claims against the estate will please prepare them, with certificates, according to law, as I desire to settle the business as early as possible. G. A. SUGG, Administrator. April 30, 1863—3w

## R. S. EASTIN, COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He will be in the city of Henderson every Saturday, when not professionally absent. Communications addressed to Box 263, Postoffice, will receive immediate attention. April 30, 1863.

## STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up on the 12th day of April, 1863, by calling himself J. M.—Black color, immoderate payments, and those having claims against the estate will please prepare them, with certificates, according to law, as I desire to settle the business as early as possible. G. A. SUGG, Administrator. April 30, 1863—3w

## COMMITTED

TO the jail of Union county, Ky., on the 1st day of March, 1863, a negro, by calling himself J. M.—Black color, immoderate payments, and those having claims against the estate will please prepare them, with certificates, according to law, as I desire to settle the business as early as possible. G. A. SUGG, Administrator. April 30, 1863—3w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of John H. Sublett, dec'd., will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of E. D. Bennett, dec'd., will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Geo. D. Robertson, dec'd., will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Geo. D. Robertson, dec'd., will present them to the undersigned, proven and sworn to, for payment. Also all persons indebted to said estate will please call on the undersigned and pay up without delay. WM. E. BENNETT, Adm'r. April 30, 1863—4w

## CITY ELECTION!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the qualified voters of the city of Henderson that an Election will be held on Monday, May the 4th, 1863, for the choice of three Councilmen for each ward, one Treasurer, and one Assessor.

The following officers are hereby appointed to conduct said election: 1st Ward—Voting place at Dr. Letcher's office. R. G. Rouse, Sr., and A. F. Parker, Judges. James Starin, Sheriff. A. L. Jones, Clerk. 2d Ward—Voting Place at the Marshal's office. E. D. McBride and P. A. Blackwell, Judges. Geo. W. Fowler, Sheriff. V. M. Mayer, Clerk. Polls will be open between the hours of 6 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M. D. BANKS, Mayor. Henderson, April 20th, 1863.

## NEW FIRM!

W. J. DALLAM, JAS. S. LIVERS.

## NEW GOODS!

WE HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, ON

## MAIN STREET,

At the old stand of THOMAS EVANS.

## DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

## CLOTHING,

BRIDLES, COLLARS, &c.

All of which will be sold very

## LOW FOR CASH!

Call and see our stock before making your purchases elsewhere. DALLAM & LIVERS. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863.

## \$100 REWARD!

INFORMATION WANTED! WHEREAS, Geo. D. Robertson did, on the 10th of February, 1862, purchase of the City Bank in Henderson, Nine Hundred Dollars in gold; and whereas, his friends have no knowledge of his disposing of the same.—This is, therefore, to request that any person who has any knowledge of his using or parting with said gold since said 10th Feb., 1862, will communicate said knowledge to Jas. D. Hatcher or Wm. E. Bennett. I will also give a reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery or production of his (Geo. D. Robertson's) account book, on delivery of the same to said Hatcher or Bennett, and no questions asked. SUSAN ROBERTSON. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863. 3w

## NOTICE!

I HAVE placed all my NOTES and ACCOUNTS in the hands of James B. Lyne, Esq., for collection. Persons indebted to me will please call upon him and make settlement, and save costs. GEORGE LYNE. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863. 1m

## STATE OF KENTUCKY, )

Henderson Circuit, ) DECEMBER TERM, 1862. John Williams Adm'r against John Williams' Heirs and Creditors.

All the parties in the above named action, Plaintiffs and Defendants, Heirs and Creditors, are hereby notified that the Master will attend daily at the Clerk's office of the Henderson County Court (Sundays excepted) from the 20th inst. till the 15th June next, for the purpose of receiving claims against the estate above mentioned, and the proof thereof. All claims coming in after that date will be laid over. Y. E. ALLISON, Master Com'r. April 23, 1863—4w

## LAND FOR SALE!

ONE of the best farms in Henderson county, on the Owensboro road 1½ miles from Zion Meeting-House, containing upwards of 200 acres, 200 acres cleared, is offered for sale. There is a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on the place; and all necessary out-houses, almost new and in excellent repair—all well fenced. The land is all under the very best fence. There are on the place two never-failing wells, one large cistern, and two good stock ponds. This farm is in the very best repair, and is one of the most desirable in the county. M. L. HICKS. Henderson, Ky., April 16, 1863. 2½m

## COUNTRY PRODUCE

OF every description, taken in exchange for Groceries, at the highest market prices, Oct. 7, 1863. B. KOLTINSKY.

**CITY DRUG STORE.**  
F. B. CROWELL,  
(Successor to Cromwell & Martin.)  
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,  
Main Street, Henderson, Ky.

**RED MORTARI**

**NEW FIRM.**  
GEO. LYNE.....W. S. JOHNSON.  
**LYNE & JOHNSON,**  
(Successors to Geo. Lyne.)  
**DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,**  
Main Street, Henderson, Ky.,

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PURE AND FRESH  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,**  
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE-STUFFS.  
Coat Oil of the best quality; Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, &c.

Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps and Toilet Articles; all popular Patent Medicines of the day, amongst which are the celebrated  
**Plantation Bitters and Pine Tree Tar Cordial.**

We have a large stock of Pure Medicinal WINES, BRANDIES and other Liquors, which were bought from the Importers several years ago.  
**Physicians' Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.**

We are determined to keep PURE and FRESH articles, and sell as low as such articles can be furnished elsewhere.

**ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!**

We have an Ointment which is an infallible remedy in the cure of Tetters, Itch and Ring Worm. It is also a certain cure for Scratches on horses.  
—LYNE & JOHNSON.  
I have used the "Tetter Ointment," prepared by Lyne & Johnson, for scratches on horses and find it more speedy and certain than anything I have before used.  
Henderson, Ky., March 12, 1863. H. W. HOWARD.

## NEW FIRM.

GEO. LYNE.....W. S. JOHNSON.  
**LYNE & JOHNSON,**  
(Successors to Geo. Lyne.)  
**DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,**  
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—LYNE & JOHNSON.  
I have used the "Tetter Ointment," prepared by Lyne & Johnson, for scratches on horses and find it more speedy and certain than anything I have before used.  
Henderson, Ky., March 12, 1863. H. W. HOWARD.

## FLOORING! SHINGLE & LATHING

HAVE put in operation the Flooring Machine, corner of Fourth and Green streets, formerly used by Dyson & McCoy, I have constantly on hand, and am prepared to furnish to order, the very best Flooring; pine or poplar.—I have employed the best of workmen, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Orders solicited. AUG. PALIS. Henderson, Ky., April 23, 1863. 1m

## TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing, or not knowing themselves indebted to us, by note or account, are earnestly invited to call at our house on Mill street and settle the same. By doing so they will do some service to themselves and more to us.

In the future all our business will be conducted on a strictly CASH basis. We have found MARCH settlements to be a HUMBUG. Respectfully,  
T. M. JENKINS & CO.  
Henderson, Ky., April 2, 1863.

## STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a stray by Mrs. Eliza J. Poyser, living on the Sulphur Spring road, four miles and a-half from the city of Henderson, one BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with no flesh marks except saddle mark on each side, aged about eight years, and valued by John McCombs and Henry R. Tunstall at seventy-five dollars, before me this 31st day of March, 1863.

P. H. LOCKETT, J. P. H. C.  
April 2, 1863—4w

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of the late Francis Lockett, dec'd., are hereby notified that their dues must be settled by the 1st day of June next; and all those having claims against his estate must present them duly proven by the 1st of June next.

WM. J. MARSHALL, Ex'r.  
February 26, 1863—1m

## STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up as a stray, by J. W. Trice, living on Green River two miles above Hazlewood Ferry, in Henderson county, one BAY HORSE—marks of harness and shed all round, about sixteen hands high, eleven or twelve years old. Appraised by the undersigned at sixty-five dollars. Taken up on the 12th of March last. Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1863.

E. T. HAZLEWOOD, J. P.  
April 2, 1863—4w

## TOBACCO WANTED!

I WISH to buy 1,000,000 lbs. of TOBACCO, for which I will pay the CASH as the tobacco is delivered. Call and see me before you sell. JOHN C. STAPP. Henderson, Ky., Nov. 13th, 1862.

## D. R. BURBANK'S COAL MINES!

WE have reduced the price of Coal to 9 cents, cash, per bushel, at the Mines, or 11 cents, cash, per bushel, delivered in the city.

All those wishing to lay in their supply for next winter, at the reduced rate, will please leave their orders at D. R. Burbank's factory, accompanied by the CASH, as no orders will be filled on contracts considered binding unless the money is paid down.

F. W. REUTLINGER & CO.  
Henderson, Ky., April 9, 1863—4w

## FAMILY FLOUR!

OF the best brands ALWAYS ON HAND. B. KOLTINSKY.

DR. W. B. MERWIN, Proprietor,  
No. 6 South Fourth Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold in Henderson by Cromwell & Martin. Sold in Louisville by Wilson & Peters, Raymond & Tyler, and all responsible Druggists everywhere.



# The Fight between the Alabama and the Hatteras.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following as one of the recently intercepted rebel letters. It is interesting for its detailed account of an affair about which so much curiosity was felt and so little known, and also for the tribute it pays to the defense made by the Hatteras:

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER ALABAMA,  
January 20, 1863.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: We have at present seventeen officers and one hundred and one men rescued from the gunboat Hatteras, which we entirely destroyed on the evening of the 11th January, 1863. As it is likely you may see the Northern accounts, I will give you the true version, or rather facts as they actually occurred. On the 8th of December last we captured the California steamer Ariel, and obtained late files of New York papers, containing accounts of the formidable Banks expedition. This we judged was to operate against Galveston, Texas, and as our whereabouts was unknown, we believed that a sudden and unexpected dart into their midst, and the destruction of some of their transports, under cover of darkness, would be crowned with success, and consequently put an end to, or delay for an indefinite time this part of their campaign. The pros and cons of the matter were fully discussed and pronounced feasible. Accordingly, on the 8th of January, we shaped our course for Galveston, and at midday of the 11th the lookout reported six men-of-war at anchor off the bar. In accordance with our prearranged plans (for night attacks), we hauled in shore, taking the bearings of the fleet, intending, when dark came, to make one bold strike for Dixie, and determination, in perceptible lines, to do or die was traced on each countenance. But, as the result shows, all human calculations, by the will of an overruling Providence, are oftentimes brought to naught or entirely subverted. Scarce half an hour elapsed, after changing our course, when the lookout informed us that a steamer was in chase, showing that we had been under observation, and seeing us heading off shore, concluded at once that our object was to run the blockade.

Under this false impression the gunboat Hatteras, of twelve hundred tons, one hundred and thirty-two men, and mounting seven guns, was sent to capture and bring us into port. We continued our course without alteration until we had succeeded in drawing her beyond reach of assistance, when, suddenly furling every thing, we turned to meet her. Every man was at his station, guns loaded with five-second shell and run out, and in almost breathless silence we awaited the approaching vessel. By this time the deepening shades of twilight had fallen upon us. The enemy, steaming rapidly up, ranged close alongside, and hailed for our name and nationality. Our reply was "H. B. M. gunboat Petrel," and demanding the same of them, were answered the "U. S. gunboat Hatteras." Immediately upon receiving this answer we informed them properly that our ship was the Confederate States steamer Alabama, and immediately poured a broadside into her. The fire was promptly and vigorously returned, and for a short time shot and shell hurtled thick and fast around us, without doing any material damage. I will give the Yankee credit for fighting well and bravely, but the prestige of the Alabama's name hung like a pall over their spirits, and, added to this their own experience of the rapidity and accuracy of our firing was more than they could stand; and in thirteen and a half minutes from the time we opened upon her she was firing lee guns—the token of submission. The order to cease firing was passed; with three times three cheers for Dixie, we lowered our boats, as they were anxiously calling for assistance.

None but an eye-witness can conceive the appearance of the wreck. With no standing rigging left, her entire broadside crushed in, and in one place under her guards an immense hole, where our entire battery struck almost the same instant, presented a scene of confusion and destruction perfectly indescribable. Many of our shell struck and passed through both sides, tearing and smashing everything in its way, and exploding on the far side of the vessel. Six shells passed through the engine-room, five exploding and breaking every thing to atoms; two others entering and exploding in the coal-bunkers, set fire to her in different parts. Their condition was truly horrible, with the ship on fire and her bottom knocked out. We scarcely had time to clear the wreck after receiving the last man, when, with a heavy lurch, she went down, leaving visible a small portion of her top-gallant masts. The engagement lasted 134 minutes, and the entire time occupied in fighting and rescuing prisoners was fifty minutes.

You will be able to form some quaint idea of the affair when I tell you the engagement was begun at a distance of forty yards, and at no time were we at a greater distance than seventy yards. The most astonishing thing is how little loss of life there was. Their loss was two killed, one severely wounded, and six slightly, with twelve missing. We had one shot through the stern, passing through the lamp-room, smashing every thing to pieces; one shell, a few feet abaft the foremast, passing through the bulwark, ripping up the deck and lodging in the port bulwark without exploding, and, in truth, had it exploded, I would scarcely have written you this. A second shell struck a few feet forward of the bridge and tore up the deck. A third and fourth in the main rigging—one striking a chain plate and doubling it, both entered the coal bunkers, but one only exploded, and that did no damage further than making a hole in her side. A fifth shot passed through our midship boat, and striking the smoke stack passed through and through, scattering iron splinters around like hail. A sixth and

last struck the muzzle of the after broadside gun, causing it to run in the truck, passing over the foot of one man and bruising it considerably, without incapacitating him for duty. Our calamities—one man wounded in the chest by a splinter from the smoke stack. Not unto us, not unto us, O God, but unto thee be all the praise. After receiving the prisoners on board, we immediately shaped our course for the Island of Jamaica, at which place I will mail this.

Your sincere friend,  
CLARENCE R. TONGE,  
Paymaster C. S. N.

## Fashionable Trumpery.

Groups of round-eyed, open mouth children may be seen at all hours of the day in this holiday season, staring longingly, and in a state of total abstraction from all other sublimity things, into the windows of the toy-shops. The Noah's Arks, the dolls, the baby-houses, the Lilliputian furniture and table services, the rocking-horses, and all the trumpery and tinsel of these gim-crack bazars, are to them splendid realities. The little girls wish, as they gaze, that some fairy godmother like Cinderella's would come along and endow them with an armful of the glittering treasures; and the boys sigh for one of those magic lamps of mythdom which only required a little elbow-grease to light their fortunate possessors to palaces crammed full of dazzling gewgaws. "Children of a larger growth" laugh at their simplicity, but with little reason. Thousands of full-grown men and women are just as much in love with objects quite as useless and contemptible—rings, ear-bobs, fancy canes, breast-pins, bracelets, chatelains artificial flowers, emblazoned carriages, showy liveries, and all the mercenary trash included in the make-up of fashionable triflers and fashionable establishments. A lady of ton sweeping the sidewalk with costly *mour antique* or brocade is a much more ridiculous creature than a rollicking youngster with a painted trumpet in his mouth and a wooden caricature of a horse at his heels. People who are supposed to have arrived at "years of discretion" have no business with play things and fol-de-rol habiliments. Such things should be left to little boys and girls who believe in Santa Claus. The old Dutch Saint is decidedly less of a humbug than that Divinity of dandies and dashing dememoiselles, the Goddess Fashion.

DON'T CRY, SONNY.—A few days since the wife of a worthy mechanic in one of our machine shops was taken very sick, the immediate occasion of sickness being a design to change the figures of the census. The lady in question is of large stature, whilst her "hege lord" is one of those specimens of humanity that are done up in small bundles. Matters were approaching a crisis in the sick chamber and the *pater familias* that was to be was seated by the stove, overcome with woe in dread of an unfavorable termination. His face was buried in his hands, and he was sobbing aloud. The doctor touched with this exhibition of affectionate sorrow, stepped up to the mourner, and patting him on the head, said:

"There, there don't cry sonny, your mother will be better soon."

The chair was kicked over in an instant and the "boy" started up with clenched fists, and wrathful eyes.

"Sonny, you impudent jackass! I'm her husband!"

The astonished "medicine man" rushed around to the other side of the bed and hadn't a word to say. He had said too much as it was.—*Springfield Republican.*

"Why don't you put on a clean shirt?" said a swell the other night to his companion, "then the girls will smile on you as they do on me."

"Everybody can't afford to wear a clean shirt as you can," was the reply.

"Why not?" asked soiled collar.

"Because," said soiled collar, "everybody's mother isn't a washerwoman."

THE ALABAMA.—This vessel captured thirty-two vessels, of various kinds, from January 25 to February 27, a little over thirty days, averaging just one a day. Of this number, six were released, and the balance destroyed.

## HENDERSON WAGON AND PLOW FACTORY.

Agricultural Implements  
Of all kinds made to order.  
Plows, Wagons, Plow Handles,  
Plow Beams and Wagon  
Fellows.

Made of the very best material, constantly on hand and for sale.

## IRON & STEEL

ALSO FOR SALE.  
Highest cash price paid for old iron, brass, copper and wax. A. O. BROAD.  
Henderson, Ky., Feb. 12th, 1863.

## FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

MY stock of Liquors is very large, consisting of fine French Brandy, imported direct from Europe; Apple and Peach Brandy, Calawba, Madeira, Blackberry and Raspberry Brandy; Holland Gin, Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whisky; Port and Sherry Wine, Rhine Wine, Bitters.

The attention of country merchants is especially called to this branch of my business.  
Oct. 2, 1862. B. KOLTINSKY.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE

Every description taken in exchange for Groceries, at the highest market prices.  
Oct. 7, 1862. B. KOLTINSKY.

T. L. NORRIS.....E. L. STARLING, JR.  
JNO. C. HENDON.

## Norris, Starling & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

## COUNTRY PRODUCE,

MAIN STREET,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the stock of R. G. Beverley and consolidated with it the stock of T. L. Norris, we invite the patronage of both houses, as well as all others who may favor us with their patronage, to call and examine our goods, feeling confident that we can please them.

Our stock consists in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY

## GROCERIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF,

Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware,

Nails, Iron, Steel and Hardware,

TWINE, CORDAGE,

&c., &c., &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE bought at highest market prices, or exchanged for merchandise.

Having sold my stock of Groceries to Messrs. Norris, Starling & Co., I cheerfully recommend them to my old patrons and friends, and solicit for them the patronage so liberally bestowed on me.

In retiring from the Grocery business, I return thanks to the community for the patronage I have received through many years, and ask those having unsettled business to call and see me, as I am anxious to close up my business.

R. G. BEVERLEY.  
Henderson, March 19, 1863.

## Henderson Female

## COLLEGE!

H. B. PARSONS, A. M.,  
PRESIDENT.

THIS institution will commence its third session of ten months on Monday, September 1st, 1862.

The following lists will represent charges for the respective branches taught in this institution:

Academical branches, including the entire Mathematical course,.....\$50 00  
Latin.....20 00  
Greek.....20 00  
French.....20 00  
Students taking the entire Collegiate course.....70 00

The above has reference to a session of ten months.

Proper deductions will be made in case of protracted illness on the part of pupils.

Each Student will be charged \$1 for incidental expenses.  
Henderson, June 26, 1862—y

## PUBLIC, ATTENTION!

I. RITTENBERG

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public he has a newly invented

PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES,

on newly discovered principles, by which the numerous inconveniences of the Spectacles now in use are entirely avoided, and every advantage secured which these articles can possibly afford in assisting the sight. In addition to that I have on hand the

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLE.

They are made on a scientific principle.

FIELD GLASSES FOR THE ARMY.

Superior to all others now in use.

Marine Spyglasses, Compound and Simple Microscopes, Opera and

Anting Glasses, Spyglasses, Shell, Steel and Gold Frames.

Near-Sighted and Cataract Spectacles.

The above mentioned articles are always kept on hand, and can be had of I. RITTENBERG, No. 67 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

November 27, 1862—ly

## WATCHES, CLOCKS

## AND JEWELRY!

P. L. GEISSLER

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 28,

MAIN STREET,

(One Door above First.)

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

WHICH place he has fitted up in a beautiful style, and is now ready to wait on his numerous friends and customers with the

Largest and Finest Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Gents' Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, Gold Vest and Chatelaine Chains and Necklaces, a beautiful assortment of Sets of Jewelry for Ladies and Misses, consisting of Brilliant and Opal, Onyx, and Pearl, Lava, Cameo, Coral, and plain round beautifully engraved full and half sets.

Also an elegant assortment of Gold Keys and Charms, and a splendid assortment of Seals, Seal, Locket, Pearl and Onyx Rings.

D. T. WARREN & CO.  
Tip Top Gold Pens, Fine Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Holders.

All goods warranted as represented, or money refunded.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. P. L. GEISSLER,  
28 Main Street, one door above First,  
Feb 19-3m Evansville, Ind.

H. F. TURNER,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
HENDERSON, KY.

Will practice in Henderson, Union, Hopkins and Daviess counties, Kentucky.

Office on Main street, nearly opposite P. H. Hillyer's Bookstore. 39-7-y

J. P. CLAY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the courts of Henderson and adjoining counties.

Office—One door below Hillyer's Book-Store, up stairs. Feb. 12, 1863

## NOTICE.

LODGED in jail in the town of Morganfield, Union county, Ky., on the 13th Jan'y, 1863, as a runaway, a negro man, 15th 9 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs, dark complexion, and about 40 years old; says his name is SIGHTS, and belongs to Mrs. Martha Austin, Tipton county, Tennessee. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or else said slave will be dealt with according to law. WM. MAGUIRE,  
Feb 19-6m Jailor Union Co.

LEWIS ZELLER,  
—AT THE—  
Fashionable Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon,  
Main st., two doors below the Postoffice,  
HENDERSON, KY.

Will take great pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally in his line in a satisfactory manner. The Shop has recently been refitted in a fashionable manner, and patronage is respectfully solicited.  
January 18, 1862

## STILL OPEN!

## FRESH ARRIVAL

## OF

## GROCERIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

B. KOLTINSKY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN

## Groceries and Liquors!

At Atkinson's Old Stand, Mill Street,

HENDERSON, KY.

## CHEAPEST MART

IN THE CITY!

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Henderson and surrounding country that I am truly thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me during the first three months of my stay in this city, and hope to largely increase my trade for the future.

I have just received new additions to my already large stock, and now offer to the people almost every article in the Grocery line at

Prices to Suit the Times.

My terms are CASH EXCLUSIVELY, and my motto,

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

I invite the attention of purchasers to my stock, and request an examination before purchasing elsewhere. B. KOLTINSKY.

## Henderson Academy.

THE sixth session of this School commenced on Monday, February 2, 1863, and will continue twenty weeks.

TERMS:  
Common English.....\$30 00  
High English and Classics.....25 00  
Civil and Military Engineering, extra, each.....10 00  
Incidentals.....50

March 12, 1863—  
WARNER CRAIG,  
Proprietor

## BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING!

K. GEIBEL,  
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,  
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he may be found at his stand, Second street, two doors from the corner of Main, where he is prepared and ready at all times to execute any order in his line in a neat, durable and fashionable style. He is determined to do business exclusively

ON THE CASH PLAN.

He is in no instance will credit be extended. He feels grateful for past patronage and assures the public that no pains shall be spared to merit a continuance of the same. 39-7—

## CLOTHING!

GEORGE HAK  
MERCHANT-TAILOR!

AND DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

At the old Stand of A. Hak, on Mill street, Henderson, Ky.,

MAY still be found at his place of business with ready-made Clothing and a stock of Goods, ever ready to serve those who may give him a call, with any article in his line.

Terms cheap as any other house in the city. Patrons solicited.  
February 8th, 1862.

## Tobacco and Cigar Store.

TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS!

JOHN REICHERT,  
Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,  
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Henderson that he has removed to the stand formerly occupied by "R. M. Allin, and has on hand a large stock of Tobacco and Cigars of all brands, Pipes of all kinds; Amber and Meerschaum Mouth-Pieces, and in fact every thing usually found in a first-class Tobacco and Cigar Store. He would also respectfully solicit a liberal patronage at the hands of the good people of Henderson  
Feb. 8th, 1862—y

## S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S  
PLANTATION BITTERS,

OR  
OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

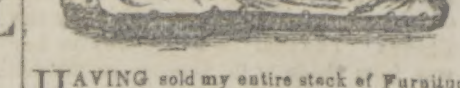
The best article now in use for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, &c. They are an excellent after dinner Tonic, and should be found in every family.

WISHART'S  
Pine Tree Tar Cordial,  
For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. Call and get a circular.

DR. W. R. MERWIN'S  
"Cherokee Preparations,"  
Just received and for sale. See advertisements of these celebrated medicines in the Reporter.  
F. B. CROMWELL.  
February 26, 1873—2m

## UNDERTAKING!

WOOD AND METALIC COFFINS!



HAVING sold my entire stock of Furniture to Mr. A. Falls, who will hereafter carry on that business at my old stand on Main St., I would announce that I am engaged in the Undertaking business exclusively, and at all times have on hand a variety of Metallic and Wood Coffins, and am ever ready to fill orders, which must invariably be accompanied by the cash. I have two HEARSEES, which may be had on Funeral occasions either in the city or county.

Place of business on First street between Hancock House and river. Residence first door below Hancock House.

T. SCHAEFFER  
Henderson, May 29, 1862.

## AMERICAN HOUSE.



East side Elm, between First and Second street  
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the house heretofore known as the "Adams House," and thoroughly repaired and refitted the same, I most respectfully ask a liberal share of the public patronage.

Every reasonable exertion will be made to render the guests comfortable, both BOARDERS and TRAVELERS, who may favor me with their patronage.

J. H. FULWILER,  
Proprietor.  
Jan. 18, 1862.

## House-Furnishing Depot

N. H. BARNARD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

## STOVES, CRATES,

CASTINGS, HOLLOW WARE,

## TIN, COPPER

AND  
Sheet-Iron Ware,

MAIN STREET,  
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

I HAVE just received a large stock, embracing every article in the house-furnishing line, consisting in part of

COOK STOVES of various patterns,  
HEATING STOVES, coal or wood,  
PLAIN AND FANCY TIN-WARE,  
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,  
SKILLETS, LIDS AND OVENS,  
Chain Pumps, Tea Kettles, Stew Pots,  
and every other article usually found in a similar establishment.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

ETP. S.—Particular attention paid to Job Work.  
December 18, 1862.

## PRINTING!

1863 1863

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

## Henderson Reporter

ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

## JOB PRINTING

EMBRACING ALL STYLES OF

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL, & FANCY

## PRINTING,

SUCH AS

CARDS, BILLS OF LADING

Bill-Heads, Hand-Bills, Posters,

Programmes, Show Bills,

Catalogues, Pamphlets, Ball Tickets,

FUNERAL NOTICES, CHECKS,

Briefs, By-Laws, Labels, Manifests, Constitutions,

INVITATIONS, WAGON RECEIPTS,

And every other description of Printing.

## THE JOB OFFICE

IS UNDER THE SUPERINTENDANCE OF AN